

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

Compiled and edited by

John H. Crothers
James P. Lorentz
Donald A. Sherman
Marilyn M. Vihman

	330 Kirghiz	330 Kirghiz	330 Kirghiz
330	01 p-aspirated *[p]	09 f	54 u-trema-long ³⁰
330	02 p ⁰¹ 60 (tag(+),allo) */p-aspirated/ [p-palatalized] ⁶¹ [b] ⁶²	10 s [s-palatalized] ⁶⁵	55 epsilon [e] ⁷⁰
330	03 t-aspirated *[t]	11 z	56 epsilon-long ³⁰
330	04 t ⁰¹ 60 (tag(+),allo) */t-aspirated/ [d] ⁶²	12 s-hacek ⁰⁴	57 o-trema
330	05 q-aspirated *[q] *[k] [k-aspirated] ⁶³	15 x	58 o-trema-long ³⁰
330	06 q ⁰¹ 60 (tag(+),allo) */q-aspirated/ [q-voice] ⁶² [g] ⁶⁴ [k] ^{66 67} */q-aspirated/	16 m [m-palatalized] ⁶⁸	59 iota-bar [i-bar] ⁷⁰
330	07 t/s ⁰²	17 n	60 iota-bar-long ³⁰
330	08 t/s-hacek ^{03 04}	18 eng	61 a [ash] ⁷²
		19 l [l-velarized] ⁶⁹	62 upsilon
		20 r-trill	63 upsilon-long ³⁰
		51 iota [i] ⁷⁰	64 o
		52 iota-long ³⁰	65 o-long ³⁰
		53 u-trema ⁰⁶ [upsilon-trema] ⁷¹	66 alpha-long ^{07 30}
			67 yod
			68 beta [w] ⁷³
330	\$a Kirghiz \$d Turkic \$e SW USSR (Kirghiz SSR) \$f 1.5 million \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g Marilyn Vihman (review) \$g John Crothers (editor)		
330	\$a Hebert, Raymond J. and Nicholas Poppe \$b 1963 \$c Kirghiz Manual \$f (Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol.33) \$g Bloomington: Indiana University \$s an inadequate source for the Archive [JHC]		
330	\$a STRESS \$A Not discussed. No stresses marked.		
330	\$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)V(C)(C) \$A Kirghiz appears to have the same syllable structure as other Turkic languages. Not discussed in grammar.		
330	\$a VOWEL HARMONY \$A The high vowel of a suffix will have four variants, front-unrounded, front-rounded, back-unrounded, and back rounded, the choice of which depends on the frontness and rounding of the vowel of the root. The non-high vowel of a suffix also has four variants, with the same characteristics, but the conditioning vowels are not evenly distributed across the suffixal variants in this case. /iota/ and /epsilon/ will be followed by /epsilon/, and /u-trema/ and /o-trema/ by /o-trema/, but /o/ is followed only by /o/ while /a/, /upsilon/, and /iota-bar/ are all followed by /a/.		
330 01	\$A The unaspirated series is "lenis;" it is not clear whether this means something besides "unaspirated." The aspirates are not called "fortis." In non-initial position the opposition is voiceless versus voiced.		
330 02	\$A Exact point of articulation for /t/s/ is not specified. [MR]		
330 03	\$A /t/s-hacek/ is called "palatalized" but identified with English /t/s-hacek/.		
330 04	\$A A voiced counterpart of /t/s-hacek, s-hacek/ is referred to twice (p.6-7) but not listed among the phonemes.		
330 06	\$A /u-trema/ is slightly raised, immediately preceding /yod, s-hacek, z-hacek, t/s-hacek, d/z-hacek/. (p.6)		

- 330 07 \$A /alpha-long/ is pronounced as in English "bought."
- 330 30 \$A Status of the long vowels is unclear. There is no discussion of vowel length, although geminate vowels are mentioned (p.3-4) and some examples occur.
- 330 60 \$A The aspirated stops lose their aspiration when non-initial.
- 330 61 \$A /p/ is palatalized initially before /epsilon, o-trema/.
- 330 62 \$A Voiceless stops are voiced medially when not adjacent to a stop; finally when not preceded by a geminate or stressed vowel.
- 330 63 \$A /q-aspirated/ is realized as [k-aspirated] before front vowels.
- 330 64 \$A [ɟ] as an allophone of /q/, not explicitly mentioned, ought to occur medially before /epsilon, o-trema/.
- 330 65 \$A /s/ is palatalized "initially immediately preceding /epsilon, o-trema/." (p.6)
- 330 66 \$A [k] as an allophone of /q-aspirated/ occurs medially before front vowels, when not adjacent to another stop.
- 330 67 \$A [k] as an allophone of /q/ occurs before /epsilon, o-trema/ initially and adjacent to another stop.
- 330 68 \$A /m/ is palatalized "immediately preceding /epsilon, o-trema/." (p.5)
- 330 69 \$A /l/ is velarized "in the immediate vicinity of back vowels." (p.5)
- 330 70 \$A /iota, iota-bar, epsilon/ are raised "immediately preceding /yod, s-hacek, z-hacek, t/s-hacek, d/z-hacek/." (p.4)
- 330 71 \$A /u-trema/ is lowered before /eng/ and /beta/. (p.6)
- 330 72 \$A /a/ is realized as [aʃ] "immediately preceding /yod/." (p.3)
- 330 73 \$A /beta/ is realized as [w] between vowels. (p.3)